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Why should not the people's business be done upon business principles?

Now that the bankers are not indorsing the Carlisle currency scheme, the anti-bankers may be expected to become its loudest champions.

Perhaps the President's congressional horses are not quite as wild this winter is they have been before, but the dri himself is a good deal meeker.

On general principles the cloture necessary in the Senate to expedite legislation, and next year the Republicans will need it to cut short the verbosity of Vest.

An exchange quotes Indiana to prove that a gerrymander will surely prove a boomerang to the party which makes it. This is true; but it takes too long to get the boomerang at work.

No wonder that Senator Voorhees is perceptibly ageing. No man at his time of life can make as many political somersaults as he does without showing it. Such continual contortions are very

The so-called Baltimore banking plan closely follows the lines laid down in bill offered by Congressman Walker in the Fifty-first Congress, and all of Secretary Carlisle's changes in it are for

Attorney-general Olney's annual report does not seem to have created much of a sensation. He ought to have embodied suggestions for a new currency system, like young Mr. Eckles and the rest.

If this Congress shall be able to pass a pooling bill for railroad transportation which would be satisfactory to the commercial organizations and to the railroad managers, it will have more to its credit than it got for its work during the long session.

Now that the Sugar Trust has de clared a 3 per cent. quarterly dividend upon its common stock, which is threefourths water, the country need have no further solicitude over the lamentations of President Havemyer regarding the ruin of the sugar refining industry

Having thrown away \$10,000,000 of revenue by putting wool on the free list, \$10,000,000 by the reduction of duties on woolen goods after Jan. 1, and \$25,000,-000 on barbed wire, cotton ties, Canadian farm products, etc., the Democratic talk of putting sugar on the free list is

While Kaiser William has no patronage with which to allure support for his bill, the "stern admonition" which he gave to those legislators whom he suspected of opposition will be quite as effective. It will not be "good politics" to vote "no" on the passage of the Kaiser's bills.

The report of the Secretary of State of Ohio shows that the aggregate capitalization of new corporations formed in that State was \$79,760,300 in 1894. against \$267,481,500 in 1893. The difference shows the extent to which capital was intimidated by the Democratic tariff tinkering policy.

The public will be pained to learn from his organ that the President's rather indifferent health is due to "his excess of devotion to official duty. Still, there are those who will recall the fact that Mr. Cleveland went to Buzzard's Bay as soon as Congress dispersed and remained there until just before the election.

Democratic papers which express surprise because President Havemyer has criticised Mr. Cleveland because of his recommendations to repeal the oneper cent. discriminating tax against Germany, seem to forget place themselves in the Havemyer shoes and then recall with him the fact of a contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund of about half a million.

It is said that a resolution will soon be reported by the judiciary committee of the House condemning the administration's bond-issuing policy on legal grounds. Such a resolution may pass. If it were merely a question of policy members friendly to the administration might vote against it, but when it is put on legal grounds no lawyer will feel like opposing it, for as a matter of fact there was no distinct legal authority for the recent issue of bonds. The passage of such a resolution would be equivalent to a vote of censure on the administration and might prove very embarrassing in case it should become necessary to issue more bonds

The public debt increased during November more than \$8,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 for every three business days. This increase was not accidental or due to transient causes. It is still going on, As the expenses of the government are | be abolished, to the end that "unjust ot decreasing and its revenues are not and unnecessary burdens of taxation" This draft furnished the plan of the defied them to touch her. As the hole

increasing, the shortage may continue to grow for many months to come. The only possible increase of revenue in sight is from largely increased importations under the new tariff law, or from the income tax. The first is a very remote contingency, and the other will not yield any revenue until after July 1, if indeed it is not repealed or declared unconstitutional before that time. Altogether, the financial outlook is not a cheerful one, and the fact that the Democratic party is in power does not lessen the somberness of the view.

A PRACTICAL AND SAFE PLAN. Over thirty years' experience with the national banking system has proved that it is so much better than anything that existed before, that it would be unwise to part with it to try any experiment. A generation of business men have not only become familiar with the operations of the national bank and its methods, but they appreciate its general reliability and its value as a business agency. In recent years less than 8 per cent. of the commercial payments in the country have been made with

actual money. But for the system of national banks, with their methods of exchange, this great saving of actual money in business transactions would not have been possible Such a system is well worth an earnest effort to save and extend. Its general features have the approval of years. Its note-issue feature would have been adequate to-day if the government, un-

der Republican rule, had not paid so large a part of its bonded debt that the remainder of it commands too high a premium to induce banking corporations to purchase them for the basis of note-issue. To-day the weak feature in our credit-currency system is the volume of outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes, of which there were \$400,000,000 Nov. 1, every dollar of which is redeemable in gold at the option of the holder. As the bank notes are redeemable in greenbacks, \$204,500,000 more of paper money is supported by the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 Of late the treasury note and the greenback have been used to deplete the gold reserve, and such depletion has been the leading cause for the sale of \$100, 000,000 bonds. No doubt the bank note has been made to promote the depletion of the gold reserve, since the holder of bank notes can take them to the

banks, demand their redemption in

greenbacks and then take the green

backs to the subtreasury and get gold. It must be seen from this experience that, to save the government from the constant necessity of purchasing gold with bonds to keep up the reserve, the greenbacks and treasury notes must be got rid of and the banks be required to redeem their notes in coin. How can this be done? Simply by Congress authorizing the issue of a 2 per cent. longtime gold bond in exchange for greenbacks, such bonds to be used exclusively as a basis for the issue of bank circulation. There is every reason to believe that existing banks would exchange greenbacks for such bonds, and that scores of small banks, to which circulation is a great advantage, would be organized and immediately put out their notes to the full amount of the greenbacks turned into 2 per cent. bonds thereby releasing the gold reserve and adding it to the volume of the currency. At the present time, the note-issue feature of the banking system is gradually declining because of the high premium of bonds. A new low interest long-time bond, retiring for all time the greenbacks, will restore that important feature, so that, with this comparatively immaterial amendment to the existing national banking law, the system bearing the approval of nearly a third of century, all the while growing in favor,

will be perpetuated. On the other hand, the Baltimore plan the administration plan or any other scheme, at best, would be an experiment, and consequently would be tried with hesitancy, even if each of them, by their inadequacy and weakness, did not call forth the condemnation which they have in all parts of the country during the past few days.

KEEP THE PARTY PLEDGES. The Journal did all in its power to promote the interests of the Republican party in Indiana in the recent campaign It did not do this because it desired to see the Republican candidates, as individ uals, elected, but because it profoundly believes in Republican ideas and in the capacity of the party to give the Nation and the State better government and better policies than its opponents. Now that the election has been won by the Republicans, and that Republican of ficials in State and county and the Legislature have the power to honor the pledges of its platforms, the Journal maintains that this shall be done. It believes that a growing disgust of many voters with Democratic mismanagement led them to vote the Republican ticket in Indiana. They did so because of the promises of those who spoke for the Republican party and its candidates Those pledges are not numerous, and they all relate to changes in the methods of State management so that the affairs of the State shall be conducted not to promote the interests of individuals and small rings, but upon economic business principles in the interest of the people. In the last Republican State convention the reading of the following arraignment of the party which ha been responsible for the conduct State affairs was received with tumul

We condemn the reckless and extrava gant administration of the financial affairs of this State, whereby the people are sub-jected to unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxation, by an increased assessment of property and an increased rate of taxation and by a multiplication of offices to be

supported by the taxpayers of the State. This arraignment carried with it pledge to correct the abuses which have increased with years. The seventeen hundred delegates who composed that Republican convention pledged the candidates of the Republican party to correct these evils as far as a party in power is able. They pledged, and every subsequent county, senatorial and representative convention reiterated the pledge, that reckless and extravagant administration should cease, that laws which permit such construction as enables officers to enrich themselves at the expense of the people shall be modified, that appropriations shall be confined to the strictly legitimate objects of State government and the welfare of the mass of the people, and that unnecessary officers and employes shall

may be cast off and that "the increased rate of taxation" may be reduced. One pledge the late Republican State convention did make. It reads: We believe that the benevolent, educational and correctional institutions of the

State should be placed under nonpartisan This means that the boards shall not only be made up from both parties, but that they shall be made up of men who have the ability and the integrity to look out for the interests of the taxpayers above all else. It means that there shall be an end of that small race of men who greedily seek such important positions to make a living off the State, riding on passes twice as often as necessary to institutions and charging the State full price, boarding at public institutions and often conniving with those who furnish supplies for petty pocket money. It means that incompetents shall not be employed because they have party backers, and that only the number of competent men and women necessary shall be employed in public institutions to do the work. It means that matrons and like persons shall earn their wages instead of being simply the wives or relatives of superintendents. In short, it means that the State's affairs shall be managed as carefully and honestly as are those of a large private establishment.

Because it believes that the taxpayers of Indiana desire such an efficient and economic management, the Journal may be counted upon to do all in its power to promote measures which will secure such ends. To the utmost, its assistance can be relied upon by those who are inspired with the laudable purpose to keep the pledges of the Republican party.

EASILY ANSWERED. It was announced in yesterday's issue that the State Board of Agriculture has arranged for a series of addresses at its meeting next month, one of which will be by a man who will explain "why the price of wheat has fallen from \$1 to 50 cents while the amount consumed per capita has rather increased than otherwise, and the amount raised per capita is not greater." It does not seem that it is necessary to send to another State to get a man to give information on that subject.

At the outset, the assumption upon which the first part of the question the visitor is to discuss is based, is not correct. The per capita consumption of wheat has not increased in late years in the United States. During the first five years of the decade ending with 1893, the average consumption of wheat in the United States per capita was 5.44 bushels, against 5.23 bushels during the last five. Furthermore, during the year of the greatest fall in wheat, 1894, the consumption the preceding year was 4.85 bushels per capita, against 5.91 bush els in 1892-a falling off of 1.06 bushels per capita. Estimating the population at 67,000,000, a falling off of 1.06 bushels per capita in consumption means that 71,000,000 more bushels of wheat would have been consumed in 1893 than were consumed if the per capita consumption had been as large as in 1892. It needs no wonderful intellect to comprehend that a surplus of 71,000,000 bushels of wheat because of the falling off of consumption must have had a depressing effect upon prices during 1894. The impression conveyed by the as

sumption in the romainder of the ques-

tion which the visitor is to discuss is that the price of wheat is affected by the quantity produced in this country regardless of the quantity which raised in the rest of the commercial world. As a matter of fact, however, the average production of wheat during the five years ending with the crop of 1894 was 531,300,000 bushels, against an average crop of 435,400,000 bushels for the five preceding years, which shows that in a given series of years the production has increased in the United States. But the increase of the crops of breadstuffs during the last few decades is what tells upon the market price. The average wheat crop of the world during the decade 1871-'80 was 1.794,000,000 bushels; during the years 1881-'87, 2,120,000,000 bushels, while in 1893 the crop was 2,255,677,000 bushels, and the most accurate estimate for 1894 is 2.467,801,000 bushels. This shows that the wheat crop this year is 347,000,000 bushels over the average of the seven years ending with 1887, and, when all deductions are made, 188,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of 1893. In certain new wheat-raising countries the increase of the crop has been so great that it exceeds the demands of consumption. Before the last crop, the largest this country or the world has ever harvested, was put upon the market, there were in this country about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat "in sight," which is more than one-fifth of the average crop of the past ten years. Therefore, it must be plain that the main reason why wheat is so low is that the world's crops the past three years have been in excess of the world's consumption. Others have illogical explanations, but the most convincing one is that there is too much wheat. If the stock of the world were 300,000,000 bushels below the demand, instead of that figure above it, prices would go to a dollar a bushel at once.

THE CONSTITUTION AND PAPER CURRENCY.

Just now, when the surviving representatives of the greenback craze are beginning to assert anew the constitutional right of the government to issue paper currency, it is well to recall the opinions of the framers of the Constitu-

One of the greatest evils of the colonial and confederation period of government was a depreciated paper currency. During the colonial period each State issued its own notes, and during the short and inglorious existence of the confederacy, about eight years, the Congress issued notes which were little if any better than those of the State. All alike were depreciated, some of them almost to the point of worthlessness. The people had drunk to the dregs the bitter cup of a depreciated paper currency, and when the convention met to frame a constitution it was a foregone conclusion that if any constitution was adopted it would provide against this evil.

Madison's report of the debates in the constitutional convention states that on Tuesday, May 29, 1787, the third day of the convention, Mr. Charles Pinckney laid before the house the draft of a federal government which he had prepared, to be agreed upon between the free and independent States of America.

Constitution. It provided, among other things, that "the Legislature of the United States shall have the power to borrow money and emit bills of credit." By "bills of credit" was evidently meant obligations to repay borrowed money. Other propositions were submitted, and a debate followed covering more than two months. On the 6th of August the committee of detail reported the draft of a constitution in which the Congress was authorized "to borrow money and emit bills of credit on the United States." It also provided that "no State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, shall emit bills of credit." The debate continued,

out "and emit bills on the credit of the United States." If the United States had credit such bills would be unnecessary; if they had not, unjust and useless. Mr. Butler seconded the motion. Mr. Madison-Will it not be sufficient to prohibit the making them a tender? This remove the temptation to them with unjust views. And promissory notes in that shape may, in some emergencies, be best.

and when this clause was reached the

Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved to strike

report says:

Mr. Gouverneur Morris-Striking out the words will leave room still for notes of a responsible minister, which will do all the good without the mischief. The moneyed interests will oppose the plan of govern-ment, if paper emissions be not prohibited. Mr. Gorham was for striking out with-out inserting any prohibition. If the words stand they may suggest and lead to the Mr. Mason had doubts on the subject. Congress, he thought, would not have the power unless it were expressed. Though he had a mortal hatred to paper money, yet as he could not foresee all emergencies he was unwilling to tie the hands of the legislature. He observed that the late war

could not have been carried on had such a prohibition existed. Mr. Gorham-The power, as far as it will be necessary or safe, is involved in that of Mr. Mercer was a friend to paper money,

though in the present state and temper of America, he should neither propose nor approve of such a measure. He was consequently opposed to a prohibition of it altogether. It will stamp suspicion on the government to deny it a discretion on this point. It was impolitic, also, to excite the opposition of all those who were friends to paper money. The people of property would be sure to be on the plan (of government), and it was impolitic to purchase their further attachment with the loss of Mr. Ellsworth thought this a favorable

moment to shut and bar the door against paper money. The mischiefs of the various experiments which had been made were now fresh in the public mind, and had excited the disgust of all the respectable part of America. By withholding the power from the new government more friends of influence would be gained to it than by almost anything else. Paper money can, in no case, be necessary. Give the government credit and other resources will offer. The power may do harm, never good. Mr. Randolph, notwithstanding his ar tipathy to paper money, could not agree to strike out the words, as he could not foresee all the occasions that might arise. Mr. Wilson-It will have a most salutary influence on the credit of the United States to remove the possibility of paper

money. This expedient can never succeed whilst its mischiefs are remembered. And as long as it can be resorted to it will be a bar to other resourc Mr. Butler remarked that paper was legal tender in no country in Europe. He was urgent for disarming the government Mr. Mason was still averse to tying the hands of the legislature altogether. If there was no example in Europe, as just remarked, it might be observed, on the other side, that there was none in which the government was restrained on this head. Mr. Read thought the words, if struck out, would be as alarming as th

Mr. Langdon had rather reject the whole plan (of government) than retain the three On the motion for striking out, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia voted aye-9. New Jersey and Maryland

The clause for borrowing money wa agreed to without debate. This extract from the reports of the convention is instructive because i shows that after full discussion, which the arguments in favor of giving Congress the power to issue bills of credit, or promises to pay, were forcibly presented, nine States voted against putting the power in the Constitution while only two voted in favor of it. The convention also rejected the provision which, by implication, permitted the Congress to authorize a State to emit bills of credit, thus expressly prohibiting the States from doing so and refusing to grant the power even to the United States. So conservative were the framers of the Constitution and so careful not to give the government a dangerous

The issue of paper currency by th government is not authorized by th Constitution, and can only be justified as a war power. The outstanding greenbacks are a survival of the period when it was necessary for the government to resort to extraordinary measures for self-preservation, and being a continuing evidence of the violation of the Constituion and a standing menace to sound finance, they should have been permanently retired long ago.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his report declares that "Great Britain is the farmers' principal market." Until the advent of Morton in the Cleveland Cabinet there had been a general conviction that the thirty millions of people who live in the cities and villages of the United States constituted the best customers of the American farmer.

It is due to Coroner Castor to say that, of his own motion, he has decided to institute as many reforms in his office as the law which was framed to promote extravagant fees will permit. He has decided not to make charges for testimony taken. except in extraordinary cases, though the law allows him a stated compensation and requires him to take the statements of persons who appear and request that he do it. He will take the lawful fee for viewing bodies, a duty the law makes compulsory when he shall be notified of a sudden death. Coroner Castor went into the office, and, without experience, followed the custom of his predecessor, except that he did not make as many charges as he might have made. His entering upon his duties was attended by the largest number of cases that has ever occurred in the same length of time. He was as much surprised at the result as anyone. Now he has considered the matter, and has come to the conclusion, of his own motion, that he will, in the interest of economy and good government, surrender one of the most valuable parts of the fees which the law au-

In a clipping from the Philadelphia Call, in yesterday's Journal, some lines are given defining the word "because," which the writer of the paragraph says were handed him by the author. As a matter of fact, the lines were printed in this paper ten years ago, the writer being Louis Weslyn Jones, of this city, then a boy of ten or twelve. Probably Mr. Jones would not care to have his name attached to the verses now, and the circumstance is mentioned only to show that even the literary productions of a child may be claimed by other writers as their own.

Miss Clapross, of Jersey City, objected to the building of a trolley whe in the street on which she lived, and when the men began to dig postholes she tried to drive them away. They would not go, but neither would she. When they went to set up the trolley pole she was before them. She had jumped in the hole and

was four feet deep and Miss Clapross is only five feet tall, her situation, with her head on a level with the sidewalk and her tongue wagging vigorously, naturally attracted considerable attention. She was not disconcerted, however, but remained in the hole from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m., when, the trolley men having been withdrawn, she emerged trimuphantly and ordered the cavity filled up. Miss Clapross is not to be regarded as a specimen of the "new woman" so much talked about. She is evidently a believer in the time-honored theory that woman is "queen of the home," and she merely undertook to prove it on her own premises.

The Indianapolis News yesterday celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by issuing a thirty-two-page edition, in which was printed a history of the paper, accompanied by a comprehensive review of the progress of the city and State during the past quarter century. Wondrous changes and advancements have been made in that time, but none has been more remarkable or better earned than that of the News

The Southern Indiana Press Association will hold its semi-annual meeting at Evansville, Dec. 19 and 20. All editors and members of the press south of the old National road are eligible to membership, and all members of the press are invited to attend, whether members of the association

An Ohio paper has an editorial on "Cleveland's Growth in the Humanities." As the humanities are art, music and higher literature we infer that the article refers to the city of Cleveland, and not to a distinguished American citizen of that name.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Eloquence. "My friends," shouted the orator, "the mad rush for the spoils of office is the bitterest evesore that is eating into the vitals of the body politic!"

A Reversible Rule. "Don't take a gun by the muzzle" Is a first rate sportsman's rule; But do just the reverse, Or prepare for the hearse. In the handling of a mule.

Sizing Him Up. "Oh, I think Johnson is a good enough feller in his way," said Mr. Hicarde, "but as fur as his amountin' to anything, I should say that it would take at least

three of him to open a jackpot with." One Way. Timmins-This is tough. Six months' profit on my last novel only came to \$7.36. Simmons-Why don't you get out an expurgated edition?

"Do you think that would make it sell any better?" "Sure. The first edition would go off like hot cakes.'

THE INDIANA PRESS.

A committee has been appointed to inform the Legislature as to what is needed in the way of school laws. Superintendent of Public Instruction Vories, the fellow who exceeds Green Smith in fee grabbing as a fine art, is a leading member of that committee. Pity the schools and pity the people when H. D. Vories gets to making laws for them .- Anderson Bulletin The next Legislature should pass a law making the county superintendency an elective office, with a term of four years. Under the present system of electing superintendents party hacks who couldn't be elected "dog pelters" by a popular vote are foisted upon a long suffering people. This has been the case in this county the last dozen years.-Worthington Times. The people as well as the conditions demand a fee and salary law that will be liberal enough to warrant efficient service in these offices and yet not be extortionate,

and while the confusion created by the re-

cent decision renders some legislation abso-

lutely necessary the next Legislature should give us a law that is equitable and just, and one that will meet the demands of the people.-Vernon Journal. The Democratic papers that are cautioning Governor Matthews not to use the militla again because, as they say, it contributed to the late party disaster are no only to be pitied for their ignorance, but condemned as dangerous to the best interests of the State. The use of the militia last spring had nothing to do with the result of the late election, and even if it had the suggestion that the Governor should abandon his sworn duty for fear of injuring his party is about as shameless an exhi bition of partisan recklessness as could well be imagined.-Monticello Herald.

The Republican Legislature can't act too soon in putting it beyond the power of the present township trustees to elect the county school superintendents next June. The fact is the trustee's term of office should begin in April like it used to. That would give him time to hire his teachers before beginning of the school year, and it would also give the teachers an early opportunity to make definite arrangements for the year. The way it is now an outgoing trustee can't hire for the year beyond his office, and when the new trus-tee goes into office in August he hasn't enough time before school begins to employ and assign his teachers.—Sullivan

SHREDS AND PATCHES

"Papa, what is a fad?" "A fad, my son, is somebody else's fancy."-Tit-Bits. "Where are we at?" is the first question Congress has to deal with.-Chicago In Algiers when the people desire a new ruler they begin by taking a dey off.-Low-

Mrs. Johns, the Kansas woman suffragist. shouts: "To arms, women, to arms!" Why, certainly.-Chicago Dispatch. Putting a screen in the saloon door is

the devil's confession that he is ashamed of the business .- Ram's Horn. Senator Hill's revised and corrected views -Philadelphia North American Now that we know Grover's idea, the country will go ahead and do just as it intended to have done.-Syracuse Post. It is common for a man to bring up his niece, but what do you think of fellow who raises his ante?-Siftings. Times are getting distinctly better in New

York. Dress suits are now being rented freely at 50 cents a night,-St. Paul Globe.

Mr. Thurber having been exonerated from

the charge of profanity, Mr. Cleveland will

still retain him in his service.-Kansas City To-day Mr. Cleveland has Congress on his hands, and the people of the United States sitting on his neck.-New York Evening Among his royal cousins the new Czar is known as "Nicky." but none of then has had the temerity to allude to him

as the young czardine.-Pittsburg Chroni-cle-Telegraph. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Paris florist charged the Emperor of Russia \$1,000 for a wreath ordered for the funeral of President Carnot. Miss Dr. Jennie Taylor, niece of Bishop Taylor, of Africa, and physician in his mission work, recently walked five hundred miles inland, and was not sick a min-

ute at any time. The late Czar was a great stamp collector. His secretary had to collect the stamps for him and arrange them in albums. The present Czar is said not to care

A dictionary of quotations has just been published in Italian, which is said to be the first work of the kind in that language, in spite of the fact that the Italians are fond of quoting poetry. A young man and a lady were walking

in the lobby of the Herald Square Theater. New York, the other night, discussing De Koven's "Rob Roy." During their talk the words, "It is plagiarism, mere plagiarism," were spoken audibly by the gentleman Straightway a lady behind him exclaimed "I dare you to say that again." The gentured to remark mildly that he had a right to his opinion. "I dare you to say that again," repeated the lady, with flashing eyes. "I am Mrs. DeKoven." There was

nothing more to be added, as the reader can imagine, and further criticism of "Rob Roy" was deferred until possible under

more favorable condition French actors who reach the top round of popularity do not appear to roll wealth, as American actors do who strike the public's fancy. M. Got, one of the greatest of comedians in Europe, received from the Theater Francais company for thirty years of service a much smaller salary than he could have got elsewhere, but h has the compensation of retiring on a pen-sion of \$2,200 a year for life and with a

lump sum of \$80,000

There is living at La Rochelle, France, an old man of the name of Jules Zostot, who possesses a marvelous memory. He knows by heart all the verses in the Bible. One can ask him at random any of these verses, no matter if it begins a sentence, or is continuation of the preceding verse, his memory is never defective, and he will recite the lines. Some members of the Rochelle Synod have caused him to with success through a most difficult ex-

Bret Harte, who was a miner, express messenger, schoolmaster and editor, and always poor, before he became a literary celebrity, is regarded as one of the handsomest and best-dressed authors in London nowadays. There is a vast and a commendable difference in appearance between Sarony's photograph of him in 1871 and the photograph taken last year in London. In the first there is a suggestion of the country dude, and in the latter the "subject" is shown to be a "smart," well groomed man of society.

A HUMAN CHAMELEO

REMARKABLE CASE OF MARTIN MEYER WHO DIED IN ST. LOUIS.

Afflicted for Over Twenty-Five Years with a Mysterious Ailment Supposed to Be Addison's Disease.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6 .- The Globe-Democrat says: There died at the City Hospital, yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, one of the most interesting patients, from a medical standpoint, ever received within the doors of the institution. The patient was no other than Martin Meyer, whose name is familiar to each superintendent in charge of the hospital since the year 1871, when he was first admitted, and to the large number of assistant surgeons and physicians under their charge. Not only was Meyer known to the corps of hospital surgeons and physicians but to the vast army of medical students who have come and gone within the past twenty-three years. More interest was centered in this one of the many unfortunates within the hospital walls than perhaps all the others combined. This was due to the disease with which the patient was afflicted and which is known to the medical fraternity as Addison's disease, or an inflammation of the capsules of the kidneys. In connection with this disease he is supposed to have had consumption. Meyer was a German, fifty-six years of age and lived at No. 401 South Second street. He was unmarried and worked as a cook. He was born in Germany and came to this country twenty-three years ago, and since that date spent the greater part of his life at the City Hospital, where he was received, it is said, more than twenty times. Since 1891, however, he has been a regular patient and, owing to his physical decline, has been unable to leave the institution. His history, which has been carefully kept by each of the superintendents, and by whom Meyers's disease was made a most thorough study, is quite interesting. It was handed to a reporter, last night, by Dr. Marks, who stated that his most interesting patient was dead.

A perusal of Meyer's history reveals the fact that his father died at the age of inety-five and his mother at eighty-four. There were no hereditary diseases in his family, and his ailment is unaccountable Until his thirty-third year Meyer was never seriously ill. He had an attack of malaria when fifteen years of age, but, so far as known, it left no evil results. He had always used a great deal of tobacco, but stimulants to a very moderate extent, and could be called a strictly temperate man, n the winter of 1871-72 his friends noticed that the whites of his eyes were becomin decidedly yellow, so much so, in fact, as to excite much comment. Shortly afterward another change was noticed, for Meyer's skin had now assumed the same color as that of his eyes. This peculiar discoloration of the skin gradually changed from its vellow cast to a deep orange, and was accompanied by intense pain. A few weeks after this occurrence his abdomen became suddenly unusually large and bloated. This lasted for about a half hour, and disappeared as suddenly as it came. This dis ention was noted, however, on several subequent occasions. In 1875, over three years after the appearance of the discoloration the right side of his body became almost black, while the left side retained its original orange color. The unfortunate presented this bicolored appearance for about two years, when the blackish portion changed o orange again. The patient was taken with fits of coughing during the three or four winters following the year 1877, but during the summer was not troubled in that espect. He expectorated profusely, and his sputum was often streaked with blood. After this a new symptom appeared;

not feel like exerting herself, either physically or mentally. His appetite, which had tirely failed, and only sweetmeats were relwas noticed that his skin had become a dull ash color. The man's expression was dull cous membrane of his mouth were jaundiced. His tongue was clean and moist out strange to relate, was almost white Repeated examinations were made by the physicians, but all failed to reveal the tubercle baccilli. In December, 1893, the apex of the right lung became inflated and peculiar and alarming symptoms were ticeable in his breathing. Shortly after this his chest became fixed and no expansion could be discovered. breathing at this period was short and was a matter of great difficulty. Jan. 1, 1894, there was little, if any, change in the patinet's condition, but on March 2 strength failed rapidly. By May 13 he had grown still weaker, but still retained the peculiar discoloration of the skin. June 29 he was somewhat better, but afterward became more debilitated than ever. Attacks of dizziness, so pronounced that Meyer was forced to lie down, came upon him on July His breathing was terday he suffered much from pains under the arms and across the chest, coughed frequently, and his spleen and liver were much enlarged. When his death occurred Meyer presented a yellow appearance, very similar, though more pronounced than when his skin first underwent the remark-An autopsy will be held by Dr. Marks,

to which a number of physicians have been invited. It will then be determined what caused his death and the changes in color to which the deceased was subjected. Dr. Marks thinks it very probable that he died of some form of consumption, and that he had Addison's disease as well. Meyer had appeared before the medical students during the clinical lectures in the amphitheater at the hospital oftener than any other patient. Not only have a number of physicians examined him, but many have printed their diagnosis of his case. Dr. W. . Hardaway, a well-known physician this city, devotes much space to a diagnosis f Meyer's case in his medical work. "A Manual of Skin Diseases." Of the many who have studied Meyer's case, no physi cian has yet ventured to say defi what disease he was afflicted with. stating the cause of his death a question mark is placed after Addison's disease. Dr. Marks has made a deep study of the patient, whom he had known long before he was appointed superintendent of the hospital. Though Dr. Marks is unwilling to say definitely what was the real disease, he is confident the matter will be determined upon when the autopsy is held If there ever was a human chameleon, Meyer could most assuredly be so spoken of with truth-fulness. The color of his skin was almost constantly undergoing a change; and to the physicians who have made Meyer's case a study his will always be remembered as one of the most singular and interesting known to the medical pro-

Kansas Bank Closed. GOODLAND, Kan., Dec. 6.-The Ex-change Bank closed its doors to-day, having ed, and is in the hands of the State ommissioner. The liabilities and assets are not known, as the president, A. W. Hostetter, is out of the city. Two-thirds of the capital of \$27,000 is held by wealthy Eastern people, and there seems no doubt but that the depositors will be

GERMANY'S EMBARGO

LIVE STOCK DEALERS PROTEST AGAINST A PROHIBITIVE ORDER.

Memorial to Congress on the Closing of Foreign Markets to American Products-Consuls' Reports.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.-The delegates to the meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange arrived to-day prepared for a session of hard work. The main purpose of the delegates, apparently, is to take action on the prohibition against American cattle by foreign countries and especially Germany, The exchange executive committee was called to order a little after noon by President W. A. Thompson, of Chicago. The question of the war on American cattle by foreign countries came early to the front by the introduction of a memorial to Congress with relation to the existing state of affairs. Its reading was met with manifest signs of approval by the entire gathering. The presenting of the paper was preceded by an explanation of its purposes, viz.: "The obtaining of relief through Congress from the unfortunate embargo placed on a few American products, notably live stock, dressed beef and hog products, on account of the duty imposed by our recent tariff act on raw and refined sugars from Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and Austria, thus practically closing those markets to the United States, a continuance of which means disaster to the farming and live stock interests of this country." The paper continues: "From 1890 to a very recent date we have enjoyed a large

business with those countries; particularly Germany and France. This was, undoubtedly, because, up to the enactment of the new tariff act, no duty was imposed by the United States upon raw sugar. Under those conditions those countries could well af-ford to devote their farm lands and their efforts to the raising of beets for sugar production and depend almost entirely on us for their animal food supply. Heretofore we have been enabled to send our products to them, while they, in turn, sent raw an refined sugar to us. The recent placing of a tariff on raw sugar has destroyed this commerce, for it is an unquestionable fact that the late action of these countries is wholly and entirely due to the attitude of our tariff measures in relation to the exportation of sugars, and it must be conded that our live stock and dressed beef nterests will continue to suffer so long as ur present tariff law on sugar remains in force. The excuse which is given by these foreign countries for their action in excluding our animal products is on account of Texas fever, but this is understood to be a mere subterfuge. From 1890, when this exchange of commerce went into effect, up to a recent date, those countries had no discovered an unhealthy animal among al the cargoes which we have exported, not a diseased piece of meat. Indeed, the rigid nspection in this country which is given all such products before shipment abroad, is a sufficient guarantee of the quality and the healthy condition of all our animals and products, especially when oled with the fact that only the best grades of cattle and dressed beef are exported. As a matter of fact we do not export Texas cattle. The motives of this claim of the foreign countries mentioned is found in the fact of our placing this obnoxiou tariff on their raw and refined sugars, and should this be removed or modified at once we know that there would be no further fault found with our cattle and hogs. We urge immediate action on the part of Congress toward repealing the duty on raw sugar and modification of that on refi thus restoring our pleasant commercial reations with these countries, else the farming industries of this country will be very greatly crippled and our live stock interests very badly injured, as our home consumption is not sufficient to absorb more than a small percentage annually of what we Millions of dollars' worth of cattle and hogs and their products have been exported annually from this country to Germany and other countries and unless the existing embargo is raised promptly from our live cattle, dressed beef and hog products, the loss of this outlet means great and irreparable injury to us. A meeting of the executive committee was held bekind closed doors at the Planters' Hotel this evening to discuss the annual report, which will be presented at the meet-ing of the National Exchange to-morrow, This report was not made pul

OUR BEEF IN GERMANY.

Evidence that Disease Did Not Cause the Prohibitive Order. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Even in view of its back date (Aug. 30 'ast) there is much interest in a report to the State Department from James Smith, United States commercial agent at Mayence, on

American beef in Germany, because of the blight that has been cast on the trade. He describes the extensive arrangements made in the way of putting on fine new steamers, refrigerators, etc., for an extensive trade in meat, and points out the superiority of American meat over Australian as it reaches Germany. He says: "The agricultural supplement to the Hamburg Correspondent, one of the best known journals of Germany, in commenting on new attempt to introduce American bee and cattle into Germany, says, in stance, that the experiences hitherto met with in the importation of cattle slaughter leaves no room for doubt that L quality and value for slaughtering puroses foreign beeves stand not a behind German; on the contrary, they excel the German beeves, because, as a rule, the American cattle so far iminto Germany, especially those which have come to Hamburg, have singularly free from tuberculosis, which is a matter of serious consideration, in view of the widespread existence of this disease among the cattle in many parts of Germany, there having been only 0.115 per cent. of the cattle imported from America found to be afflicted with this disease, against a percentage of 1 to 2 per cent, on

the part of German cattle examined at Another report from United States Consul Keran, at Bremen, speaks of the excellent condition of the American stock landed in Bremen. The cattle were perfectly healthy: their lungs and liver were not only fit for use, but also of an ex-cellent quality-a condition rarely met with in German cattle. This consul also adds most important supplement to his report dated Nov. 13, after notice had been given of the edict of prohibition of our meat from Germany. He says that immediately after the decree a cargo of cattle came America to Bremen in excellent condition and good prices were realized for their consul says: "However, much fear of Texas fever may have been caused by importing American cattle into Germany, and how much people in the United States may think this measure is simply for retaliation, the facts remain that the fear in the one case would be absurd and the judgment in the other not alto-

gether true." United States Consul-general De Kay, in a report from Berlin on the proposed mous increase of the duty on cotten seed oil-an increase that makes the duty prohibitive-says: "This appears to be one of a number of efforts made by the land owning party (agrarian) and the protectionist manufacturers to strike at any article of importation that can be used as food. Cotton seed oil in its refined stage as table oil, as well as an ingredient of manufactured butter, is to be dealt a blow. The consul-general is borne out in his conclusion as to the animating force by reports from other American consular cers in Germany which indicate that the government has at least in the government has at least in the matter of agricultural products so far yielded to the farmers and certain classes of manufacturers as to adopt a genuine Chinese wall protective system, and just as soon as an American product begins to be exported to Germany in quantities that threaten serious competition to products an exclusive decree is issued against it, based on almost any pretext, or a prohibitive duty is imposed.

Market for American Horses.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 6 .- The Society of Agriculture has received from States Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, England, a statement showing that the cost of car horses bought in Wales and the middle of England varies from \$176 to \$220, and of draft horses \$270 to \$325. The statement is brought out by the discussion in Secretary Morton's report of the growidemand for American horses in Engla 2.881 being exported during the first nine months of this year. The figures given, says the consul, indicate an inviting market for American horses. The horses are worked six days in each week, the average daily distance traveled by each being over fifteen miles, and the duration of work three and one-half hours daily. Each horse is fed daily rations of Canadian and Irish hay, English or Irish straw, Egyptian beans, maize and barley, at a weekly post